



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

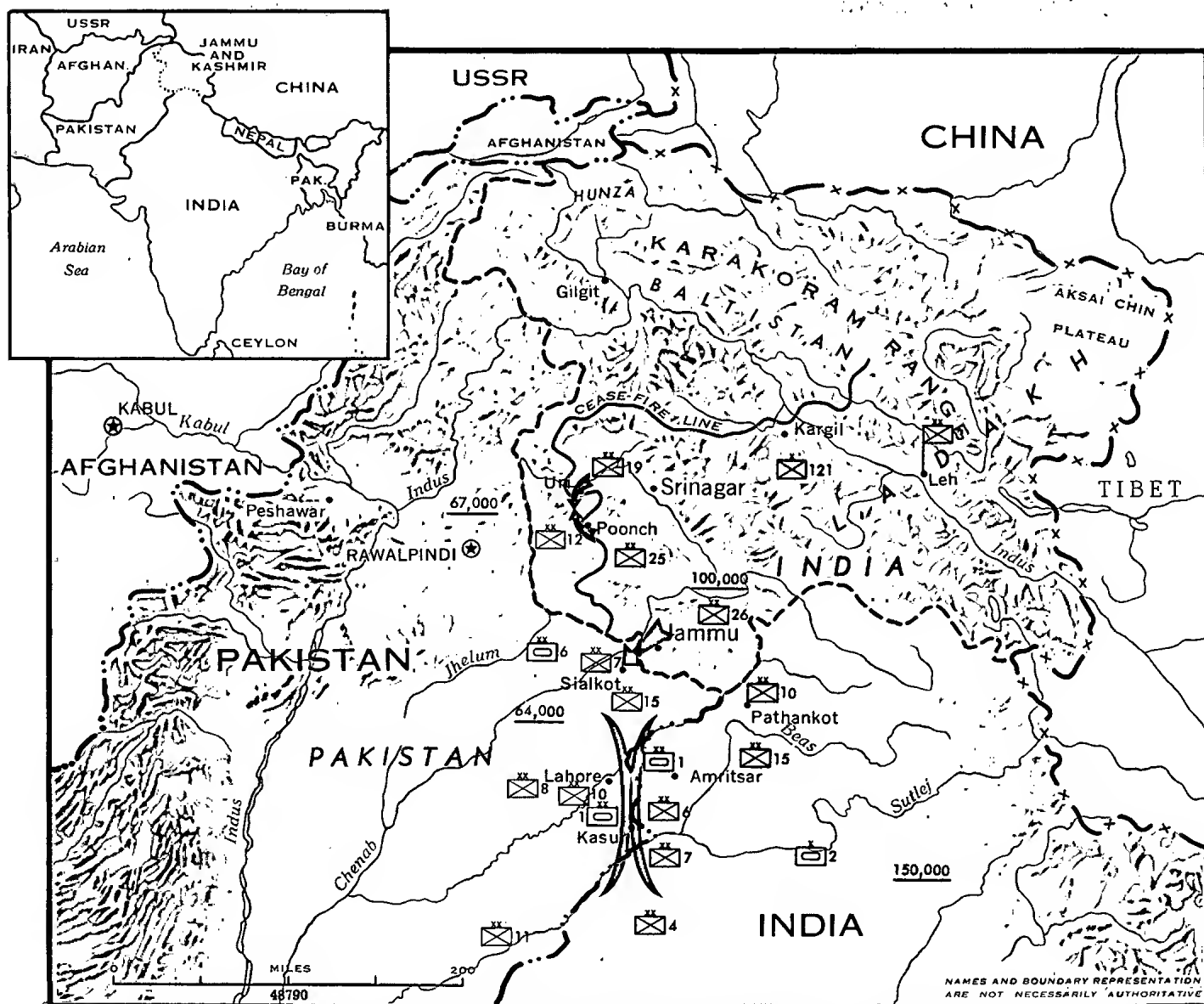
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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15 SEPTEMBER 1965

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INDIA-PAKISTAN Order of Battle

() Line of confrontation

← Thrust movement

↪ Link-up

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DAILY BRIEF
15 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

[redacted] the level of military activity has apparently decreased.

The Indians, however, claim that they have penetrated seven miles into Pakistani territory in the Lahore area and that Indian artillery can now hit the Lahore airport. The Indians also say that they have seized control of an important rail line running southeast from Sialkot. Pakistan maintains that the fighting there is stalemated.

The deepest Pakistani penetration has apparently been in the Chhamb sector. New Delhi admits that Pakistan's forces are 10 to 14 miles inside Indian Kashmir.

An Indian Foreign Office official has informed the New Delhi embassy that India has accepted U Thant's proposal for an unconditional cease-fire as soon as U Thant can confirm that Pakistan will do the same. It would be too late, however, to put this into effect as of early morning tomorrow, as U Thant had requested. The Indian official also stated that the next step after a cease-fire must be withdrawal under UN supervision to positions held by both countries as of 5 August.

Although Ayub has been displaying some flexibility recently regarding the timing of actions to occur subsequent to a cease-fire, there is no sign of willingness by Pakistan to relinquish its demand for guarantee of an eventual plebiscite in Kashmir. (See map.)

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2. Rhodesia

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3. South Vietnam

Premier Ky presided over a ceremony in the central highlands today to dramatize the swearing of allegiance to his government by the several hundred dissident tribesmen who recently surrendered to South Vietnamese troops (Briefs of 13 and 14 September).

The ceremony may help in the pacification of the tribesmen who took part, but the problem is likely to be a continuing one. Tribal dissatisfactions run deep, as does government distrust of the tribes.

4. North Vietnam

The most explicit statement in some time of Hanoi's anxiety over the effects of US air strikes on public morale was contained in a domestic broadcast on 11 September. The authorities expressed dissatisfaction with the disorders accompanying evacuation drills in the northern part of the country.

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5. Soviet Bloc

The Soviet leaders are in the midst of a new series of talks in Moscow with their East European counterparts. Top Rumanian and Czech delegations have recently returned home, and the East Germans are expected in town later in the week. In addition, Brezhnev made a quick trip to Poland over the weekend for a meeting with Gomulka.

It is not clear what has prompted this round of activity. The timing of the consultations suggests that at least in part they have some connection with the Soviet Central Committee meeting at the end of the month.

6. West Germany

With three days to go before what looks to be the closest election in West Germany's history, about a quarter of the electorate has not yet tipped its hand to the pollsters. Chancellor Erhard and Mayor Brandt are winding up their final series of rallies after a rather dull campaign.

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7. France

De Gaulle's first objective in his attack against NATO will likely be the elimination of the US military presence in France.

A French Foreign Ministry official has informed our Paris embassy that the bilateral agreements between France and the US on air bases and communications are being reviewed in the light of De Gaulle's intent to force the removal of US troops. The official remarked that France will insist that any discussion of these agreements must be conducted bilaterally.

The Frenchman also said that no action is planned until after the presidential election in December.

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